FEBRUARY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2960.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1787.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the First Session of the ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Concluded from our last.]

FRIDAY, December 29, 1786. A. M.

The bill, entituled "An Act appointing Deputies to the Convention intended to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of revising the fœderal constitution," was read the second time, debated by paragraphs, ordered to be transcribed, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

The committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill, entituled "An Act impoſing an additional duty on ſalt and coffee imported into this ſtate," which was read the firſt time, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill, entituled "An Act to amend and explain the act, entituled "An Act to encourage and protect the manufactures of this ſtate, by laying additional duties on the importation of certain manufactures which interfere with them," and for the further encouragement of the navigation of the ſtate," was read the ſecond time, in part debated by paragraphs, and the further conſideration thereof poſtponed, in order to adjourn.

Adjourned until four o'clock, P. M.

Eodem Die. P. M.

The Houſe reſumed the conſideration of the bill, entituled "An Act to amend and explain the act, entituled "An Act to encourage and protect the manufactures of this ſtate, by laying additional duties on the importation of certain manufactures which interfere with them," and for the further encouragement of the navigation of the ſtate."

And in debating the following paragraph, viz.

"Upon bar iron of foreign manufacture, forty ſhillings per ton."

A queſtion aroſe,--- Will the Houſe agree to the ſame?"--- Whereupon the Yeas and Nays being called by Mr. Hockley and Mr. D. Clymer, were as follow, viz.

YEAS. Meſſrs. Will, Fitzſimons, G. Clymer, Hiltzheimer, Salter, J. Moore, Willing, Ralſton, Whelen, Work, Roſs, J. Heiſter, Kreemer, D. Clymer, C. Moore, Wheeler, Hockley, Reiff. 18.

NAYS. Meſſrs. Morris, Gray, W. Robinſon, jun. Foulke, Wynkoop, Chapman, Evans, Thomas, Lowrey, Hubley, M'Conaughy, M'Clellan, Lilley, Eichelberger, Whitehill, Beale, Kennedy, Mitchell, G. Heiſter, Davis, Mawhorter, Brown, Burkhalter, Piper, Canon, Antes, Dale, Findley, Barr, Wright, M'Dowell, Alliſon, Philips, Gilchreeſt, Smith, M'Calmont, Clark, Miley, Carſon. 39.

So it was determined in the negative.

And the ſaid bill having been fully debated by paragraphs, was ordered to be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

On motion, Ordered, That 50 copies of the ſtatement delivered to the committee on ways and means by the Comptroller-General, and entituled "A view of the Debts and Expences of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and of the funds and revenues of the ſame, December 1786," be delivered to the Supreme Executive Council, 100 more to the Comptroller-General, and that the remainder be diſtributed among the members of this Houſe.

SATURDAY, December 30, 1786. A. M.

The petition of Samuel Vaughan, read December 16th, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The petition of a number of the inhabitants of the weſtern parts of this ſtate, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and committed.

The report of the committee, read December 22d, was read the ſecond time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

The committee appointed on the petition for a road between the head waters of the rivers Juniata and Conemaugh, report----

That an eaſy communication with the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania preſents objects of the greateſt importance; a readier and cheaper means of conveying the products of that country to a market, and the promoting a more extenſive traffic and exchange of commodities between the more diſtant citizens of the ſtate.

That they are perſuaded with the petitioners, that this eaſy communication will be beſt made by a road connecting the head waters of the Juniata and Conemaugh, which they are informed may be made practicable at an expence, trifling when compared with its utility.

Your committee therefore propoſe the following reſolution:

Reſolved, That a ſpecial committee be appointed, to bring in a bill authoriſing the Supreme Executive Council to appoint three Commiſſioners, one of whom to be acquainted with the art of ſurveying, to examine and report to Council the grounds for the ſhorteſt and beſt waggon road, between the waters of the Frankſtown branch of the Juniata and the Conemaugh, at or near the points where the rivers begin to be navigable; alſo authoriſing Council, if they approve of the report to be made, to direct the opening of the ſaid road, and to apply thereto any ſum not exceeding five hundred pounds, to be taken out of any fund not otherwiſe appropriated; and alſo in the ſaid bill to declare the river Juniata and the Frankſtown branch, the Conemaugh and the Kiſkiminetas, into which it runs, public highways, throughout their whole navigable courſe.

Ordered, That the committee who made the report, be a committee to bring in a bill conformably to the foregoing reſolution.

The committee appointed November 10th, on the petition of John Tyler, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed, December 23d, on the petition of divers inhabitants of the counties of Northumberland and Luzerne, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, Reſolved, That the Speaker be directed to tranſmit to the Delegates repreſenting this ſtate in the Congreſs of the United States, a copy of the report of the committee on ways and means, adopted by this Houſe December 26th inſtant.

The bill, entituled "An Act impoſing an additional duty on ſalt and coffee imported into this ſtate," was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, ordered to be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

The bill entituled "An Act for giving, during a limited time, a right of pre-emption to actual ſettlers within the counties of Waſhington and Fayette, and that part of Weſtmoreland which lies within the territory purchaſed of the Indians, at the treaty held at Fort Stanwix, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight," was read the third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

The bill, entituled "An Act appointing deputies to the convention intended to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of reviſing the fœderal conſtitution," was read the third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

Adjourned until three o'clock, P. M.

Eodem Die. P. M.

A letter from Joſeph Powell was read, referring to his memorial and petition read December 15th, and praying that the ſame may be taken into conſideration; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time: Whereupon,

On motion of Mr. G. Clymer, ſeconded by Mr. D. Clymer,

Reſolved, That the Speaker be directed to demand from thoſe perſons with whom the law orders them to be depoſited, all ſuch documents as may be neceſſary to determine who of right is the third ſitting member of Aſſembly for the county of Bedford.

The committee of accounts made report, which was read; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time: Whereupon,

Reſolved, That the Speaker draw an order on the Treaſurer of the ſtate, in favour of Peter Z. Lloyd, Eſquire, Clerk of the General Aſſembly, for ſeventy-five pounds, to enable him to defray the contingent expences of this Houſe, and for which he is to account.

A motion was made by Mr. D. Clymer, ſeconded by Mr. Morris, and adopted, as follows, viz.

Whereas the buſineſs of the General Aſſembly has greatly increaſed, and the duties of the Clerk and Aſſiſtant-Clerk of this Houſe are become much more arduous ſince the revolution: And whereas the frequent applications for tranſcripts and papers, together with the ordinary buſineſs of the Houſe, engroſſes moſt of their time during the receſs: And whereas it is reaſonable and juſt that they ſhould be allowed an adequate compenſation for their ſervices:

Therefore, Reſolved, That the Clerk and Aſſiſtant-Clerk ſeverally be allowed thirty days pay, for their ſervices during the receſs of the Houſe, and that the Speaker draw orders on the Treaſurer for the ſame.

On motion, Reſolved, That the Speaker be directed to draw orders on the Treaſurer of this ſtate, in favour of the Serjeant at Arms and Door-keeper, for the ſum of four pounds ten ſhillings each, for their ſervices during the receſs of the Houſe.

The following bills having been brought in engroſſed, were ſeverally compared at the table, enacted into laws, and the Speaker directed to ſign the ſame, viz.

An ACT for giving, during a limited time, a right of pre-emption to the actual ſettlers within that part of this ſtate, which is within the territory purchaſed by the King of Great-Britain of or from the Indians, at Fort Stanwix, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight.

An ACT appointing deputies to the convention intended to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of reviſing the fœderal conſtitution.

The committee appointed to affix the ſeal to the laws which might be enacted by this Houſe, reported their having affixed the ſeal to the following laws, viz.

I. An ACT to prevent, for a limited time, the ſales of lands for the payment of taxes within the frontier counties of this ſtate, belonging to non-reſident owners thereof, and to allow the ſaid owners a further day of appeal.

II. A SUPPLEMENT to an act, paſſed the twenty-fifth day of September laſt, entituled "An Act for erecting the northern part of the county of Northumberland into a ſeparate county."

III. An ACT to ſuſpend the powers of the truſtees of the county of Weſtmoreland, and for ſettling their accounts.

IV. An ACT for the relief of Iſaac Wynn, Philip Buckius, John Harmar, Adam Alberger, Edward Dickinſon, George Knox, Charles Brown, Eliaſ Roſa, Harman Courter, Denniſon Hume, Thomas Harriſon, William Ritchie and Cato Hill, inſolvent debtors, confined in the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia.

V. An ACT for giving, during a limited time, a right of pre-emption to the actual ſettlers within that part of this ſtate, which is within the territory purchaſed by the King of Great-Britain of or from the Indians, at Fort Stanwix, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight.

VI. An ACT appointing Deputies to the Convention intended to be held in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpoſe of reviſing the fœderal conſtitution.

Which laws were, as uſual, depoſited in the Rolls-Office.

Adjourned until the third Tueſday in February next, at three o'clock, P. M.

APPENDIX.

The following was handed in too late to be inſerted in its proper place.

REASONS for the vote for adopting the report of the committee, to whom were referred the petitions of ſundry inhabitants, praying that certificates of public debts may be made receivable for arrearages due to the ſtate, for lands purchaſed previous to the revolution.

BECAUSE the mode of paying the arrears due on lands located or warranted before the 4th July, 1776, propoſed by the report, would be highly beneficial to the ſtate. Thoſe arrears, it is computed, amount to 500,000l. and form a revenue not yet appropriated to any ſpecial purpoſe, except ſo much thereof as ſhall be ſufficient to redeem the bills of credit emitted in 1781. As theſe bills do not now exceed the ſixth part of the arrears, and are fully provided for by the report, we conceive it will be highly injurious to the ſtate, to ſuffer ſo large a fund as is formed by the reſidue of the arrears to lie dormant and inactive any longer. It is our duty to diminiſh the public debt as ſoon and as much as poſſible, and thereby to lighten the taxes neceſſary for the payment of its intereſt. Judging from paſt experience, and the preſent ſtate of things, we are perſuaded, that if ſpecie or thoſe bills of credit, now few in number and confined to a few hands, are inſiſted on in payments for theſe arrears, this reſpectable fund, which may be ſo applied as to extinguiſh one third of our direct taxes, will be greatly endangered and certainly diminiſhed. People will be driven to evade the payment, and to ſhelter themſelves under tricks formerly practiſed, with difficulty detected, and which a general conſent may render certain of ſucceſs; but by making theſe payments eaſy in the mode propoſed, by accepting that which is of ſpecie value to the ſtate, and which ought to be ſo to the individual, we ſhall ſecure the immediate payment of the greateſt part, and deprive thoſe who delay it of all further excuſe. Add to this, that as patented land is of greater value than that which is in arrears, as the title becomes ſecure, and the proprietor is encouraged thereby to extend his improvements, we ſhould by this means increaſe the objects of taxation, and render the ſtate more able to ſupport the public burdens. Thus, by alluring the people to pay the arrears in the way propoſed, large ſums would be ſaved to the ſtate, which may otherwiſe be loſt. A conſiderable part of the public debt, for which intereſt is annually paid, would be honorably diſcharged, and the vigor, reſources and happineſs of the ſtate increaſed.

Becauſe the adopting the report would be highly beneficial to a large body of our fellow citizens in every part of the ſtate, who are in arrears for the lands they hold. It is well known that in almoſt every county, in Cheſter, Lancaſter and York, and particularly in Berks and Northampton, as well as in the weſtern and younger counties, lands have been long under cultivation, and yet remain unpatented. Large arrears are due upon many of theſe, with intereſt from ten to ſeventy years. Theſe debtors are numerous, the debts have been ſuffered to accumulate to a diſtreſſing amount, and now rigorouſly to exact payment in a way difficult to be made, when an eaſy and juſt one preſents itſelf, will be ſeverity inſtead of juſtice. The ſum of 500,000l. being in arrear, is perhaps more ſpecie than there is in Pennſylvania (the city of Philadelphia excepted) and to enforce the payment of this, at a time when the people offer a conſideration of equal value to the commonwealth, and are paying heavy taxes for the ſupport of government, will diſtreſs or ruin many valuable citizens, and depopulate ſome parts of the ſtate. It will give an opportunity to the men of wealth to poſſeſs them of the farms of the poor, and to ſweep away theſe improvements for a trifling price; thus weakening the ſtate, and deſtroying that equality of property on which the ſafety of a republic reſts. If time for payment ſhall be given, it will but accumulate the debt, and tie up for many years a fund, which ought to be ſet in motion to relieve the ſtate and its citizens. Nor can this mode of payment be conſidered as an undue indulgence to thoſe who have neglected to pay in the bills of 1781, as others have done. It ought to be remembered, that thoſe bills have been at a lower rate of depreciation, and were purchaſed for leſs money than the certificates of the ſtate can now be procured with. And though they have been delinquent, we ought not to forget that they would have been enabled to have paid their debt to the ſtate, had the ſtate diſcharged the debt it owed to them.

Becauſe the adopting the report would be highly beneficial to the public creditors. Among theſe we rank the holders of the bills of credit emitted in 1781. We are convinced that their intereſt would be beſt ſerved, and theſe bills ſooneſt redeemed, in the mode propoſed. The fund has hitherto operated ſlowly. In the laſt nine months not more than 13,000l. have been ſunk. Theſe, who are ſo deeply in arrears, are diſcouraged from attempting a payment ſo difficult to be made in theſe bills or in ſpecie alone; but they offer, and will no doubt exert themſelves, inſtantly to pay one fourth in this manner, if the reſidue be accepted in certificates. This fourth will abſorb the whole ſum that is ſtill unredeemed. But that large and ſuffering claſs of public creditors, the holders of certificates, will alſo be benefited. The meaſures recommended will increaſe the uſes, and give a ſpring to the circulation of theſe certificates; and by convincing the people of the firm determination of government to diſcharge its debt, will reſtore in ſome degree the public confidence. Knowing that the current value of our public ſecurities deſignates our national character, and is the ſtandard by which the faith, the wiſdom and the reſources of Pennſylvania is meaſured, we wiſh to bring them by gradual and honeſt means to that value which the laws have ſtamped upon them. The ſtate conſiders them as ſpecie; it pays intereſt on them as ſuch; it muſt finally redeem accordingly; and miſerable is the policy which endeavours to keep them at a depreciated value in the hands of the public creditor, thereby at once injuring him, and expoſing the credit of the ſtate.

Becauſe national juſtice, as well as national policy, demands the adoption of the report. We are ſenſible that the public neceſſities do not allow in all caſes the debt of the ſtate to be ſet off againſt its demands on the individual; but it is evidently unjuſt to diſtreſs our citizens (without any ſuch neceſſity) for arrearages of long ſtanding, when they have honeſt and juſt claims againſt the ſtate to the ſame or a greater amount. The citizen in arrears, who furniſhed the ſtate with his property or ſervices to the ſame value, that inſtant, upon every principle of commutative juſtice, diſcharged the debt he owed. And nothing but a neceſſity, which does not exiſt, can juſtify our withholding the debt we owe with one hand, and enforcing the payment of that which is due with the other.

Becauſe we conceive that public faith, far from being violated by the report, requires that it ſhould be adopted. If thoſe arrearages are conſidered as the fund provided for redeeming the bills of 1781, it ſhould be remembered, that great part of thoſe bills have been ſince that time ſunk by direct taxation, and that the fund hath thereby been liberated from the whole demand, except for the ſum of 64,000l. The redemption of this ſum is effectually ſecured and provided for in the report, and would be effected by it in a much ſhorter time than in any other way propoſed. As theſe arrears amount to a ſum ſix or ſeven times greater than that, and cannot, we believe, be collected in ſpecie, a regard to the public faith, which is pledged for the redemption of every part of the public debt, ſhould prevent us from ſuffering ſo large a fund to be loſt or unappropriated, when the public creditors have ſuch juſt demands upon the ſtate. It is only by ſhewing a readineſs to embrace every proper occaſion to diminiſh our debt, that public credit can be reſtored. When we have it in our power to ſink ſo large a portion of our debt, to liberate our citizens from a great part of their taxes, to ſave from diſtreſs thouſands of the landholders in the commonwealth, to relieve the public creditors, and to ſtrengthen the credit and reſources of the ſtate, we think it contrary to every principle of national juſtice and national policy, to neglect the opportunity of ſecuring theſe bleſſings to the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Robert Whitehill, *Theophilus Philips,*
Thomas Kennedy, *Thomas Beale,*
David Mitchell, *David Davis,*
William Findley, *James Barr,*
Abraham Smith, *Philip Kreemer,*
James M'Calmont, *Peter Burkholter,*
John Piper, *Joſeph Heiſter,*
John M'Dowell, *Frederick Antes,*
John Gilchreeſt, *Gabriel Heiſter,*
Samuel Dale, *Robert Clark,*
Jacob Miley, *Robert Brown.*
Alexander Wright,

BOSTON, *February* 5.

Wednesday, the 31ſt ult. was the day to which the honorable the general court ſtood adjourned; but there not appearing a ſufficient number of members to form a quorum of the houſe, the court could not proceed on buſineſs until Saturday, the 3d of February inſt. when a committee from the two branches of the legiſlature waited upon his excellency the governor, to acquaint him they were ready to receive any communications from him. In conſequence of which his excellency immediately proceeded to the ſenate chamber, where the honorable ſenate and honorable houſe being convened, he addreſſed them in the following ſpeech, viz.

The SPEECH *of his Excellency* JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſq; *Governor of the Commonwealth of* Maſſachuſetts, *to the Legiſlature.*

Gentlemen of the Senate,
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IT was expected by the general court that their proceedings at their laſt ſeſſion, reſpecting the inſurgents, would have anſwered the purpoſes for which they were intended. By thoſe proceedings, there were held forth to them puniſhment on one hand, and pardon on the other. Puniſhment, in caſe of perſeverance in their criminal conduct; and indemnity, if they deſiſted from it; and by a given time ſhould take the oath of allegiance. This application to their feelings, and to that actuating principle, a deſire of perſonal ſafety, it was apprehended would have had a forcible influence to bring them to their duty. But unhappily, it did not produce any good effect, except in a very few individuals of them. On the contrary, the lenity and forbearance of government were treated with contempt, and imputed by them to an inability of defending itſelf; and ſome of your laſt acts have been added to their liſt of grievances.

But the cleareſt and moſt unequivocal evidence of their perſeverance in oppoſition to government, is deduced from their proceedings, reſpecting the judicial courts, in ſeveral of the counties, ſince the laſt ſeſſion of the general court. They twice, with an armed force, ſtopped thoſe courts in Worceſter; and would not ſuffer them to open in Hampſhire. They attempted it, though unſucceſsful, in Middleſex: and in conſequence of that attempt ſeveral of them were taken into cuſtody by virtue of ſtate warrants; in the execution of which, the ſheriff, and other perſons to whom the warrants were directed, had the aid and ſupport of a number of ſpirited gentlemen of that county and Suffolk.

At the laſt time of their aſſembling in Worceſter, there were nearly a thouſand of them in arms, who, to the great annoyance and terror of that vicinity, continued embodied for ſeveral days after the court had adjourned; meditating, as it was apprehended, further outrages; which were providentially prevented by the continued ſtorms of that week.

Theſe violent and treaſonable proceedings of the inſurgents were perpetrated after the publication of the laſt acts of the general court reſpecting them; and demonſtrated, not only a total diſregard of thoſe acts, and the authority by which they were enacted, but a contempt of all conſtitutional government, and a fixed determination to perſevere in meaſures for ſubverting it.

This determination, and theſe meaſures, were alſo manifeſted by their printed declarations, and by ſome of the private tranſactions of their leaders. when the main body of the inſurgents were laſt aſſembled at Worceſter; by which it appeared, the inſurgents were formed into regiments, and that a committee was appointed for each regiment, to ſee that it ſhould, without delay, be properly officered and equipped; and compleatly ready whenever called upon.

That this was the ſtate of things in the weſtern counties, was further confirmed by letters I received from ſome of the moſt reſpectable characters in thoſe counties, and by the oral teſtimony of many intelligent perſons from thence; who all agreed in the neceſſity of ſpeedy and vigorous meaſures being taken, for the effectual ſuppreſſion of the inſurgents: Without which the well affected might, from a principle of ſelf-preſervation, be obliged to join them, and the inſurrection become general.

The ſafety and well being of the commonwealth being thus in hazard, and the lenient, conciliating meaſures of the general court having been rejected by the inſurgents, I conceived myſelf under every obligation, of honor and duty, to exert the powers veſted in me by law and the conſtitution, for the protection and defence of the commonwealth, againſt the hoſtile and nefarious attempts of thoſe lawleſs men.

Purſuant to this idea, I laid before the Council all the information and intelligence I had collected, relative to the proceedings and deſigns of thoſe men: And the Council were unanimouſly of opinion, and accordingly adviſed, that vigorous and effectual meaſures ſhould be taken to protect the judicial courts, particularly thoſe that were then next to be holden at Worceſter; to aid the civil magiſtrates in executing the laws, to repel all inſurgents againſt the government, and to apprehend all diſturbers of the public peace, particularly ſuch of them as might be named in any ſtate warrant or warrants.

For theſe purpoſes, upon the effecting of which all good government, and indeed the happy exiſtence of the commonwealth do eſſentially depend, I have called forth from ſeveral counties a reſpectable body of the militia, the command of which I have given to Major-General Lincoln, with orders to carry thoſe purpoſes into effectual execution.

Thoſe orders are now in operation, and will be laid before you, with the general orders, containing the plan of meaſures, by which the commonwealth was to be defended againſt its preſent aſſailents.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the ſucceſs of thoſe meaſures hitherto; and hope it is a prelude to final ſucceſs and to the reeſtabliſhment of perfect tranquility. The diſpatches concerning it, which I have received from General Lincoln and General Shepherd, will be laid before you.

Thus, gentlemen, from a principle of duty to the commonwealth, and in conformity to your reſolution of the 24th of October, in which you expreſs a full confidence "that I will ſtill perſevere in the exerciſe of ſuch powers as are veſted in me by the conſtitution, for preventing any attempts to interrupt the adminiſtration of law and juſtice, and for enforcing due obedience to the authority and laws of government," I have taken the meaſures above repreſented. I truſt they will meet with your entire approbation, and with that ſupport which is naturally to be expected from the guardians of the public ſafety.

On my part, I have done in this buſineſs what the duty of my office, and the oath of qualification, indiſpenſibly require; and I have the fulleſt confidence, that on your part nothing will be wanting to carry into compleat effect the meaſures that have been taken, or that may be further neceſſary, to ſuppreſs the preſent inſurrection, and to enſure a ſtrict obedience to the laws. This is ſo eſſential to the peace and ſafety of the commonwealth, that it requires your immediate attention; and the ſpeedy application of further means, if thoſe already taken ſhould be deemed inſufficient for that purpoſe.

Among thoſe means, you may deem it neceſſary to eſtabliſh ſome criterion for diſcriminating between good citizens and inſurgents, that each might be regarded according to their characters; the former as their country's friends, and to be protected; and the latter as public enemies, and to be effectually ſuppreſſed. At ſuch a time as the preſent, every man ought to ſhew his colours, and take his ſeat; no neutral characters ſhould be allowed, nor any one ſuffered to vibrate between the two.

Vigor, deciſion, energy, will ſoon terminate this unnatural, this unprovoked inſurrection, and prevent the effuſion of blood; but the contrary may involve the commonwealth in a civil war, and all its dreadful conſequences, which may extend, not only to the neighbouring ſtates, but even to the whole confederacy, and finally deſtroy the fair temple of American liberty, in the erecting of which, beſides the vaſt expence of it, many thouſands of valuable citizens have been ſacrificed.

There are ſeveral things reſulting from the meaſures in operation, which require your immediate attention.

The money immediately wanted for carrying them into execution was ſupplied by a voluntary loan from a number of gentlemen, and in a manner which does them much honor. I muſt earneſtly recommend you to provide for its reimburſement, which, upon the principles of policy as well as juſtice, ſhould be made as ſpeedily as poſſible. Proviſion alſo ſhould be made for defraying the general expence.

Should the time be too ſhort to effect the great purpoſes for which the militia were called forth, it may be neceſſary that General Lincoln ſhould be empowered to continue them in ſervice by enliſtment, until thoſe purpoſes ſhall be accompliſhed. The men being already embodied, and the arrangements for ſupporting them perfected, the expence of ſuch a continuance will be much leſs than that of raiſing a new body for the ſame ſervice.

There are defects in our militia act which require an immediate remedy; and which I ſhall mention to you in a ſeparate meſſage.

Theſe, gentlemen, are matters of importance; but the general ſubject of this addreſs is of the firſt magnitude, and demands your immediate and moſt ſerious attention. If it be taken up with proper ſpirit---if the meaſures in operation be ſeconded with firmneſs and deciſion---and if the powers of the ſeveral branches of government be united in a wiſe and vigorous exertion, we may reaſonably expect a ſpeedy and happy iſſue to the preſent inſurrection; to which happy iſſue every exertion on my part has been and ſhall be applied.

But, on the contrary, if indeciſion, languor or diſunion, ſhould on this occaſion pervade our public councils, inſurrection, though checked for the preſent, would gain new ſtrength, and, like a torrent, might ſweep away every mound of the conſtitution, and overwhelm the commonwealth in every ſpecies of calamity. In ſuch a caſe, if brought on by remiſſneſs or relaxation on our part, we ſhould be not only involved---moſt eſſentially involved, in that calamity, but juſtly chargeable with betraying the truſt repoſed in us by our fellow-citizens; and chargeable with ignominiouſly deſerting the poſts aſſigned us as guardians of the peace, the ſafety and happineſs of the commonwealth.

But very happily this is only a poſſible caſe, for your patriotiſm, your virtue, your regard for your own liberties and property, and for thoſe of your families and poſterity, muſt induce you to call forth every power of government into vigorous exertions for preventing ſuch a complication, ſuch an accumulation of evils.

On this occaſion, it is proper, gentlemen, to inform you, that I have received from ſeveral towns, petitions, directed to the Governor and Council, and alſo to the General Court, relative to the inſurgents. The petitions, being eight in number, do diſapprove of the proceedings of government in regard to thoſe people.

But as the things prayed for were, for the moſt part, not cognizable by the Governor and Council; and ſuch as were ſo, could not be granted by them, conſiſtently with the duty they owe to the commonwealth, the petitions will be laid before you, for your conſideration.

There are other matters, to which your attention, gentlemen, is neceſſary; and they will be communicated by meſſage.

JAMES BOWDOIN.

Council-Chamber, Feb. 3, 1787.

Feb. 7. We again preſent the public our hearty congratulation on the brilliant ſucceſſes attending the meaſures adopted by the Supreme Executive, for protecting the courts of law and juſtice, and for ſuppreſſing the horrid and unnatural rebellion which has been raiſed againſt this commonwealth, and on the proſpect of their ſpeedily terminating in the full completion of the laudable objects for which they were put in operation.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

Yeſterday arrived in town Major Cabot, who left head quarters at Peterſham, in the county of Worceſter, on Monday morning, with diſpatches from the Honorable Major General Lincoln, to his Excellency the Governor.

In conſequence his Excellency ſent the following meſſage to the Honorable the Legiſlature, now ſitting.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Mr. Cabot is this moment arrived with a letter from General Lincoln, dated the 4th inſt. at Peterſham; from which place, on that day, he obliged the main body of the inſurgents to retreat with great precipitation, having taken about 150 of them priſoners.

For further particulars you will pleaſe to be referred to the letter; and in the mean time will permit me to congratulate you on this important ſucceſs.

Orders have been iſſued to reinforce General Lincoln with twenty-ſix hundred of the militia. I ſhould be glad to know, gentlemen, whether you would think it expedient that thoſe orders ſhould, in conſequence of this ſucceſs, be countermanded, either in whole or in part. JAMES BOWDOIN.

Council Chamber, Feb. 6, 1787.

Dear Sir, Peterſham, Feb. 4th, 1787.

I HAVE been honored with the receipt of your excellency's favors of the 25th ult. and the 1ſt inſt. with the warrants.

In my laſt I mentioned to you, that I had various applications from the neighbouring towns, and what anſwers I had given. Theſe, I think, had a very happy effect, and the towns have felt themſelves much intereſted in recalling their men, and in putting an end to the progreſs of the inſurgents.

I remained a number of days in Hadley, refreſhing our men, who had experienced ſevere fatigue; this gave time for the inſurgents to reflect upon the offers which had been made them, and for the ſelectmen to interpoſe their advice and authority.

Friday we reconnoitered their poſt, with an intention to approach them the next day. This movement gave them an alarm, and at 3 o'clock Saturday morning I received a flag from Wheeler, requeſting that he might have a conferrence with General Putnam. It was granted, and they met Saturday forenoon. To provide for his perſonal ſafety ſeemed to be the principal object he had in view; no encouragement on this head being given him, he retired; and Saturday evening I was informed that Shays had left Pelham, and had pointed his forces towards this place, where, it was ſaid, he expected to be joined by many others, and where he could make a ſtand, as many towns in this vicinity were in his intereſt.

At 8 o'clock our troops were in motion; the firſt part of the night was light and the weather clement, but between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, the wind ſhifting to the weſtward, it became cold and ſqually, with conſiderable ſnow; the wind aroſe very high, and with the light ſnow that fell the day before, and was falling, the paths were ſoon filled up, the men became fatigued, and they were in a part of the country where they could not be covered in the diſtance of eight miles, and the cold was ſo increaſed that they could not halt in the road to refreſh themſelves. Under theſe circumſtances they were obliged to continue their march. We arrived here about nine o'clock, exceedingly fatigued by a march of 30 miles, part of it in a deep ſnow, and in a moſt violent ſtorm. When this abated the cold increaſed, and a great part of our men are frozen in ſome part or other---I hope none of them dangerouſly ſo, and that moſt of them will be able to march in a ſhort time. We approached this town nearly in the centre where Shays had covered his men; and had we not been prevented by the ſteepneſs of the hill, and the depth of the ſnow, from throwing our men rapidly into it, we ſhould have arreſted very probably one half his force, for they were ſo nearly ſurpriſed as it was, that they had not time to call in their out parties, or even their guards. About 150 fell into our hands, and none eſcaped but by the moſt precipitate flight in different directions; but moſt of them fled for Athol. It is ſaid they intended to reach Northfield: This brings him near the line of another ſtate, where he may vainly hope to find an aſylum. Thus, ſir, that body of men, who were, a few days ſince, offering the groſſeſt inſults to the beſt citizens of the commonwealth, and were menacing even government itſelf, is faſt diſſipating, and it will not long, I think, have the leaſt exiſtence. It muſt be pleaſing to your excellency to know that this has been effected, and bloodſhed avoided, but in an inſtance or two, where the inſurgents have ruſhed on their own deſtruction, after every effort had been made, by the officers of government, to prevent it. That ſo little has been ſpilt, is owing, in a meaſure, to the patience and obedience, the zeal and fortitude, diſcovered in our troops, to whom too much thanks cannot be given. A different line of conduct, which Shays flattered his troops would be manifeſted, would have given them ſupport, and led them to acts of violence, while it muſt have buoyed up the hopes of their abettors, and ſtimulated them to greater exertions.

As ſoon as the troops are able to move, I ſhall follow Shays, and throw part of our force into Berkſhire. Before I leave this place, I ſhall make a diſpoſition of the troops, and diſcharge ſuch whoſe ſervices are no longer neceſſary.

Notwithſtanding the preſent ſtate of things, much is neceſſary for the general court to do, and decided meaſures on their part will give ſupport to our friends, and diſmay to others.

I have the honor to be, with the higheſt reſpect, your obedient ſervant, B. LINCOLN.

Mr. Cabot will honor this, by being the bearer of it: His great attention to duty, and his knowledge therein, entitle him to thanks; he will give your excellency a more minute account of matters than I have been able to write.

His Excellency Governor BOWDOIN.

The Committee of both Houſes, to whom were referred the Governor's meſſage of this day, with a letter and incloſure from General Lincoln, of the 4th inſt. ſubmit the following report.

E. Brooks, per order.

To his Excellency JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſq; *Governor of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE legiſlature have received with the greateſt pleaſure your important communication and congratulations of this morning.

The ardor and zeal of General Lincoln, and of the troops under his command, in performing a march of thirty miles with only a momentary halt, in the moſt inclement weather, and their perſeverance after ſuch extraordinary hardſhips, in proceeding immediately to action, and repelling the rebels from their advantageous poſt, merit the higheſt approbation of the general court, who requeſt your excellency to make this communication to the General.

We do not think it expedient to recommend to your excellency, a countermand either in whole or in part of your orders for a reinforcement of twenty-ſix hundred of the militia, but requeſt your excellency to carry the ſame into immediate and vigorous effect, as a meaſure well calculated to reſtore peace and good order to this commonwealth, without hazarding the effuſion of much blood.

In Senate, Feb. 6, 1787.

Read and accepted, and thereupon ordered that Wm. Phillips and Triſtram Dalton, Eſqrs. with ſuch as the Hon. Houſe may join, may be a committee to wait upon his excellency the governor, with the aforegoing anſwer to his meſſage of this day. Sent down for Concurrence. Samuel Phillips, jun. preſident.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Feb. 6, 1787.

Read and concurred, and Mr. Otis, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Dawes are joined. Artemas Ward, ſpeaker.

Authentic accounts from the county of Berkſhire aſſure us, that a few days ſince General Patterſon routed a body of inſurgents, who had collected in that county, and captured about 80 of them.

Yeſterday ſet out from this town on his way to camp, that excellent officer, Major General William Shepherd,---well merited is the ſatisfaction which that prudent officer muſt feel on reflecting that his conduct in defence of the continental arſenal meets with univerſal applauſe; his ſituation has been more critical than has been generally ſuppoſed.

NEW-YORK, *February* 15.

On Sunday laſt Capt. John Mills arrived in this city, on his journey from the American poſts, upon the Ohio, to the eaſtward. Capt. Mills informs, that the Grand Councils of the Indian Warriors continue to be held at the Wiandot towns; and that the celebrated Col. Brandt, and a number of warriors from Detroit, and environs, have recently joined this Council. Their Councils, it is feared, are big with miſchief---miſchief that we may venture to charge to the account of our Britannic friends, whoſe gratuities of late, to the various tribes of Indians, have not been inconſiderable.

Captain Hughes, who arrived here on Thurſday laſt from St. Euſtatia, on his paſſage fron thence fell in with the wreck of a large ſhip half under water, with no perſon on board. It blowing a hard gale, and night coming on, rendered any further diſcovery impracticable.

Loaf, Lump and Muſcovado SUGAR,
MOLASSES *and* RUM,
MANUFACTURED by
MILES & MORGAN,
And to be SOLD at their STORE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia. Where Merchants and Shop-keepers may be furniſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, and on the moſt reaſonable terms. Feb. 19, 1787.

To be SOLD by public SALE,
On SATURDAY, the tenth of March next, on the premiſes, A TRACT of LAND, containing about 24 acres, part of which is woodland, ſituate in Blockly townſhip, late the eſtate of Lydia Morris, deceaſed. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, where attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by ISAAC WARNER, } Executors.
Feb. 16, 1787. ¶ NATHAN GIBSON, }

ALL perſons that are indebted to JAMES LOGAN, are requeſted to pay; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid Logain, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, within three months after date, to THOMAS FLETCHER and } Garniſhees.
¶ GILES M'DOWELL, }

TO BE LET,
And entered upon the 10th of March next,
AN improved FARM, containing about 100 acres of Land, half of which is meadow, the Dwelling-houſe commodious. Situate in Richmond Precinct, (commonly called Point no Point) 5 miles from the city. Enquire of GEORGE ROBERTS, in Philadelphia.
February 19, 1787. † 6w.

ADDRESS *and* REPRESENTATION *to the* INHABITANTS *of the County of* YORK.

GENTLEMEN,

A NUMBER of the people in ſome parts of the county of York are uneaſy and diſſatisfied at the payment of the taxes which have been aſſeſſed by law.

Reſpect to the quiet and peace of the good people of that county, hath induced the following repreſentation of facts, from which you will ſee the juſtice and equality, as well as the authority of the ſtate, require that they ſhould be paid.

It would be deſirable to us all if the burthen of taxes was not ſo great. But the debts which have accrued to the ſtate for the expence of ſupporting a juſt and neceſſary war from 1775 to 1783, a period of more than eight years, although ſmall when compared with the ineſtimable prize which hath been attained, and when compared with the enormous debt contracted by the Britiſh within the ſame time, in attempting to enſlave us; * yet they amount to a conſiderable ſum. † Honor, honeſty, and regard to the credit and future welfare of the ſtate, demand that her juſt debts ſhould be paid. Hence the neceſſity of taxes---theſe are apportioned by the legiſlature upon the citizens of the ſtate, in proportion to their ability to pay. And when a part of the citizens have diſcharged their proportion in addition to every other claim, diſtributive juſtice demands, that others ſhould alſo pay theirs---All ſhould fare alike, in many other counties the taxes which are yet due from York county have been long ſince diſcharged, and many good citizens in the ſame county have long ago paid the taxes which others now murmur at being called upon to pay.

It is the heavy tax of the year 1782, added to the other arrears of taxes, which by accumulating, inſtead of being diſcharged as they became due, make the taxes now ſo heavy; but thoſe from whom they are due, have had the uſe of the money themſelves, ſince the time they ſhould have paid theſe taxes, and ſince the time that others of their fellow-citizens did pay them, and therefore cannot juſtly complain of paying them now. When theſe arrears are diſcharged, the current taxes will be light and eaſy, and even they will be gradually but eſſentially diminiſhed on account of the rapid progreſs that is making towards a final and honorable diſcharge of the debt. ‡

The annual quota of the taxes of York county now is ſix thouſand one hundred and two pounds, eighteen ſhillings and three-pence. The amount of ſundry provincial taxes paid by that county before the revolution will be found to be as follows, viz. 16th eighteen-penny tax, one thouſand five hundred and eighty-ſeven pounds nineteen ſhillings and eleven-pence; 17th eighteen-penny tax, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſeven pounds eleven ſhillings and one penny; 18th eighteen-penny tax, two thouſand nine hundred and eighty three pounds nine ſhillings and ſeven-pence; and 19th eighteen-penny tax, three thouſand two hundred and ten pounds ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix-pence: So that the average of the annual augmentation of the provincial taxes in York county during four years was four hundred and five pounds fourteen ſhillings and four-pence, according to which rate, if the war had not happened, the quota of the county of York would now be, ſeven thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-three pounds fifteen ſhillings and two-pence, which is more than the preſent quota thereof, by one thouſand five hundred and ſeventy pounds ſixteen ſhillings and eleven-pence per annum: So that on a comparative view there is no cauſe for diſſatisfaction.

But there is another argument, which will baniſh every uneaſineſs from the mind of a reaſonable man. The debts for which the preſent taxes are required are due to our own citizens. If they get the money which is collected, the government is juſt as rich as it was. I have taken pains to aſcertain what part of this debt is due to citizens of York county, for money lent to carry on the war, the principal and intereſt of which (could it now be paid them) is their juſt due, for ſervices performed for which they have received certificates inſtead of money, and for ſupplies furniſhed, for which they have been allowed in certificates barely the value at which the articles would have brought caſh in the market. I ſay, I find theſe to amount to a ſum which will require conſiderably more than the preſent annual quota of that county, to diſcharge the intereſt which is payable thereon: So that every year's taxes paid by them, when compared with the intereſt paid to them, leaves a profit in favor of the county.

I have ſeen with much ſatisfaction, that notwithſtanding the rage which prevailed for alienating certificates, yet a very great proportion of the preſent holders of funded certificates are original creditors; and even where they have been alienated, the original owners may, if they pleaſe, poſſeſs themſelves of the ſame ſum again, at a low rate, and in many inſtances make a profit thereby. At all events the public have had the full value of the certificates and ought to pay their debts honeſtly.

From the above it appears, that between one half and one third of the whole debt aforeſaid is already paid, and the reſidue is faſt diminiſhing.

In addition to the great portions of the debts which have been redeemed per the foregoing accounts, this ſtate hath alſo paid to the United States, from June, 1783, till December, 1786, the ſum of 595,822 13-90 dollars, for diſcharging the intereſt of the domeſtic debt of the union, and between January, 1784, and December, 1786, the ſum of 393,532 79-90 dollars in ſpecie, for the ſupport of the fœderal government and the contingent expences thereof, and for diſcharging the debts due for foreign loans, obtained by the United States for our aid in carrying on the war, towards the diſcharge of which debt we are bound by every poſſible tie of gratitude, honor, policy, juſtice and intereſt, faithfully to contribute our proportion.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

Philadelphia, Jan. 24, 1787.

* The additional debt of Great Britain, contracted by the American war, is upwards of one hundred and ten millions pounds ſterling, which burthen yet lies upon the nation to diſcharge.

† The amount of the debt due by the ſtate contracted in the courſe of the war, per my ſtatement of the finances in December laſt, was as follows, viz.

	£		
The bills of April, 1780, emitted to purchaſe proviſions for the army,	100,000	0	0
The bills of April, 1781, to recruit and pay the Pennſylvania line and ranging companies for the frontier defence, and to buy proviſions for the army, and other purpoſes of the war,	486,500	0	0
The bills of June 1, 1780, iſſued on orders of Congreſs for the ſupport of the war, and by this ſtate for proviſions for the army, &c.	414,375	0	0
The treaſury notes iſſued to pay one year's intereſt to the citizens of Pennſylvania, creditors to the United States.	62,464	6	3
The bills of credit emitted March, 1785, applied to pay one year's intereſt to the citizens of Pennſylvania, creditors of the United States, and on the debts of the ſtate.	100,000	0	0
Depreciation of pay of the army, for which certificates are granted on intereſt from 10th of April 1781,	627,585	11	4
Certificates of debts due by the ſtate, for the defence of the frontiers, the new levies of 1780, 1781 and 1782, in the federal army, the pay of the militia in the ſervice, and other debts contracted in the courſe of the war, for which certificates are granted on intereſt from 1ſt of July 1783,	226,822	9	9
Debts due for caſh lent by the citizens of this ſtate to the United States, to carry on the war, for ſervices done, and ſupplies furniſhed the army, and for the pay, arrears of pay, commutation and gratuity of the late army,	2,237,300	4	6
Certificates for horſes and proviſions for the uſe of the federal army, 631,361l. 11s. 3d. continental money, equal to 60,522l. 14s. 0d. alſo 32,971l. 10s. 7d.	93 494	10	7
Certificates for the pay of the Pennſylvania line, hoſpital and other departments, and for ſupplies furniſhed for ſupporting the war,	392,793	5	9
Amount of the debts aforeſaid,	4,641,535	8	2

‡ There hath been redeemed of the debt, viz.

Of the bills of April, 1780,	£ 98,062	10	0
Of the bills of April, 1781,	437,588	10	7
Of the bills of June, 1780,	377,468	12	6
Of the treaſury notes,	61,609	10	0
Of the bills of March, 1785,	20,000	0	0
Of the depreciacion debt,	340,124	15	2
Of the certificates for horſes and proviſions for the army,	83,287	10	11
Of the certificates for debts per act, April, 1784,	23,604	12	1
Of the certificates for debts for monies lent the United States, &c.	24,212	2	5
Of the certificates of debts due by the United States to citizens of Pennſylvania, and the pay, &c. of the Pennſylvania line,	272,793	5	9
	1,739,751	9	5
Balance to be redeemed,	2,901,783	18	9
	4,641,535	8	2

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 21.

On the fourth inſtant the General Aſſembly of Maſſachuſetts paſſed an act, declaring rebellion to exiſt in the counties of Worceſter, Hampſhire and Berkſhire, in that ſtate.

Laſt Thurſday the bill for granting the impoſt to Congreſs, agreeable to their requiſition of the 18th of April, 1783, was negatived in the Aſſembly of New-York, being Yeas 21, Nays 36: Majority 15 againſt the bill.

On this important and intereſting queſtion, Mr. Hamilton went into a large and extenſive field of diſcuſſion, and with Ciceronian eloquence advocated the meaſure.----Whether his arguments were irrefragable, and admitted no reply, thoſe who read that nervous oration will judge; but certain it is, not a word was ſpoken in oppoſition to the bill, yet on calling the queſtion the deciſion was as above ſtated.

The report in our paper of Wedneſday laſt, relative to the people of Kentucky having captured a ſmall Spaniſh veſſel on the Ohio, probably took its riſe from the following circumſtances, which we are aſſured may be credited, viz. That ſome time ago, two boats belonging to ſome of the inhabitants on the banks of the Ohio, went down the Miſſiſippi, and were ſeized as ſoon as they reached the juriſdiction claimed by the Spaniards---and that ſome ſhort time afterwards, in order to retaliate, General Clarke ſeized on two Spaniſh boats, which came up to Fort St. Vincents, within the juriſdiction of the United States, for the purpoſes of trade. It is ſaid they had furs and caſh on board to the amount of near 20,000 dollars.

We are informed that General Clarke has ſent a perſon to Congreſs to adviſe that honorable body thereof, and to ſolicit permiſſion to raiſe a regiment of men for the defence of Fort St. Vincents. The particulars of theſe tranſactions, will in a few days probably tranſpire through the regular channel of information and authenticity.

We have heard it ſuggeſted that it is very probable that government will give orders to the Managers of the State Lottery not to ſell any tickets in the fourth claſs but for the renewal of ſuch as were diſpoſed of in the third claſs.

Blockley, February 16, 1787.

LANDS TO SELL.
TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of 360 acres of Land, 17 miles from Philadelphia, in Trediffrin townſhip, Cheſter county, near the Lancaſter road, and adjoining George's ſaw-mill; a conſiderable part of this tract is well timbered; ſome buildings and an orchard thereon. If not ſold by the firſt of April next, it will be lett.

Alſo, Five Lots in, and 20 acres of Woodland near the town of Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey.

Alſo a tract of 230 acres on the ſouth ſide of Conedoguainet creek, in Middletown townſhip, Cumberland county, near Carliſle, adjoining lands of John Montgomery and Robert Millar, Eſquires. For terms reſpecting this tract, apply to John Montgomery, Eſq; at Carliſle.

Sundry other tracts in good neighbourhoods, in the counties of Cumberland, Franklin, York and Northampton, alſo to be ſold on eaſy payments.

To be LETT, A valuable Stone Quarry on Schuylkill, producing excellent ſtone for building or cutting, and remarkable durable *Fire Stone*. A tenement will be lett with the quarry to any tenant, capable of carrying on the buſineſs advantageouſly, and none other need apply.

WANTED, A ſober, ſingle MAN, who underſtands farming, and can be well recommended. A few fat CATTLE to be ſold. RICHARD PETERS.

To be SOLD or RENTED,

And may be entered upon on the 25th day of March next,

A PLANTATION, ſituate on Doe Run, in Weſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 250 acres of land, 45 miles from the city of Philadelphia, 30 miles from Cheſter, and 4 from Hannum's tavern; 125 acres of the above are cleared, of which 10 acres are good meadow under good fence; the ſituation is high and pleaſant, the upland well calculated for all kinds of grain, and the wood-land well timbered. There are on the premiſes a log dwelling-houſe of 20 by 22 feet, a log barn with ſtables 40 by 20 feet, an excellent ſpring with a ſtone milch-houſe, a tolerable good orchard, and not above two miles diſtant from excellent lime kilns.

Alſo to be SOLD, A Lot of Ground in the town of Wilmington, ſtate of Delaware, ſituated on Weſt-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, containing about 74 perches of land, oppoſite to the houſe of Mr. Lee. Any kind of public ſecurities of this ſtate, or paper money of the laſt emiſſion will be received in payment of either of the above eſtates, or a reaſonable time allowed for the payment upon good ſecurity being given. For terms, enquire of the ſubſcribers.

Tbetf. DONNALDSON and COXE.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Tavern kept by Jonathan Comley, near the premiſes, in the manor of Moreland townſhip, on THURSDAY the firſt day of March next, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, a certain Meſſuage and Plantation, containing about 80 acres, with the improvements and appurtenances; bounded by lands of John Summers, Jacob Wiſſon and Benjamin Witherington. Taken in execution as the property of Henry Walton, and to be ſold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

This day is publiſhed, by Matthew Carey,
In Front-ſtreet---(Price a Quarter Dollar)

The American Muſeum,

For JANUARY, 1787.

CONTAINING,

1. COMFORT for America, or remarks on her real ſituation, her intereſt and her policy. By his Excellency Benjamin Franklin, Preſident of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.
2. On the defects of the confederation.
3. Letter of a farmer aged 67, on the real cauſe of, and cure for Hard times, ſhewing how, in his early days he ſaved 150 dollars per annum, but latterly was reduced to poverty. (This letter claims attention from every true American, farmers as well as others)
4. Cauſes of a country's growing rich.
5. Letter on the propriety of inveſting Congreſs with power to regulate trade.
6. Letter on American manufactures.
7. Common Senſe. By Mr. Payne. Part the firſt: on the orgin and deſign of government in general, with conciſe remarks on the Engliſh conſtitution. Part the ſecond; on monarch and hereditary ſucceſſion.

MEDICINE *and* SURGERY, *&c.*

8. Account of Dr. Martin's cancer powder, with brief obſervations on cancers. By Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. &c. &c.
9. Treatiſe on the cure of the ague, by bathing the feet in a decoction of bark.
10. Treatiſe on the antiſeptic virtues of vegetable acid and marine ſalt, in various diſorders, accompanied with putridity, viz. The dyſentery, diabetes remittent fever, putrid ſore throat. By William Wright, M. D.
11. Extraordinary caſe in ſurgery, communicated by Dr. Spalding to the Rev. Ezra Stiles, Preſident of Yale college.

AGRICULTURE.

12. On the culture of potatoes; publiſhed by order of the Philadelphia Society for promoting agriculture.
13. On the advantage of cultivating aromatic or purgent graſſes for ſheep.
14. On the benefit of ſalt in agriculture. By Cadwallader Ford, Eſq; publiſhed by order of the Boſton ſociety for promoting agriculture.
15. Experiment for raiſing Indian corn in poor land. By Joſeph Greenleaf, Eſquire.
16. On the culture of carrots. By Major Spooner. Publiſhed by order of the Boſton ſociety for promoting agriculture.

CHARACTERS.

17. A whimſical man.
18. A bachelor.
19. A married man.

*** *The two laſt characters are allowed by competent judges to be as highly finiſhed as any ever delineated by the maſterly hands of Theophraſtus, Bruyere, or Butler.*

20. The honeſt fellow.
21. The tipler.

FRAGMENTS.

22. The proſtitute.
23. Negro trade.
24. The ſlave.

HUMOROUS *and* SATIRICAL ESSAYS.

25. On ſelf tormenting.
26. On annual whitewaſhings. *(Of this elegant piece it is ſufficient to ſay, that it is the production of that immitable maſter of wit and humor, the Honorable F. H. Eſquire, and is regarded as his chief d'œuvre)*
27. Ludicrous account of the unparalleled powreſs of his Britannic Majeſty's troops, in an attack upon a formidable detachment of kegs in the river Delaware.
28. Laughable misfortunes of an old bachelor with a *marble hearted* lady.
29. Thoughts on good times.

SENTIMENTAL *and* MORAL ESSAYS.

30. Compariſon between the ſexes.
31. On the advantages ariſing to ſociety from the intercourſe with the fair ſex.
32. Family diſagreements, the frequent cauſe of immoral conduct.
33. The fatal conſequences of luxury.
34. On frugality.
35. Wholeſome ſcraps.

POETRY.

36. The battle of the kegs. By the Honorable F. H. Eſquire.
37. Hyder Ali. By the late Dr. Ladd.
38. The priſoner. By Philip Freneau.
39. The incurable. By the late Dr. Ladd.
40. On a lady's birth-day. By William Smith, Eſquire.
41. Jehovah. By the late Dr. Ladd.
42. Receipt to cure a love fit.
43. Two blanks to a prize.
44. Receipt to make love.
45. Female courtſhip.
46. The happy fire ſide.
47. The happy pair.
48. Advice to the married.
49. On a ſegar.
50. On a pipe of tobacco.
51. The broken roſe.
52. Death ſong of a Cherokee Indian.
53. Remonſtrance of Almaſa, wife of Almas Ali Cawn.
54. Tale of the Mahometan hog.
55. Epitaph on an old horſe.
56. The bat and the weazels.
57. On the death of a favorite cat.
58. On the death of a favorite dog.
59. The country meeting.
60. How cold it is.

The ſubſcription for this Work is 18s. per annum, 9s. to be paid at the commencement of the firſt, and the ſame ſum at the commencement of every other half year.

It is Sold by Meſſrs. *James, Seddon, Dobſon, Cruckſhank, Ciſt, Young, Waterman,* and *Dunlap & Claypoole.*

On SATURDAY, the 3d of March next, at 12 o'clock at noon,

Will be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the Merchants Coffee-houſe, in the city of Philadelphia,

A NUMBER of valuable and improveable Lots of Ground, bounded by Second-ſtreet oppoſite to the New-Market, on the eaſt; by Cedar-ſtreet on the ſouth; by Third and Fourth-ſtreets on the weſt; by Springet Lane and Gaſkell-ſtreet on the north. A plan of the whole will be left at the Coffee-houſe in a few days. One-third of the purchaſe money is to be paid down, and the remainder is to be ſecured in two different payments, according to the terms which will be made known at the time and place of ſale. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR & Co. Auct.

Limerick, Montgomery county, Feb. 14, 1787.

ALL perſons are hereby forewarned, not to take an aſſignment of two bonds (or either of them) one for two hundred pounds, the other for one hundred pounds, dated in Auguſt, 1784, given by Matthew Brooke to Andrew Heiſſer, as the ſaid Brooke hath never received any conſideration for them, and is determined not to pay them unleſs compelled by law.

¶ MATTHEW BROOKE.

*** *Adverteſements omited will be inſerted in our next.*

To be SOLD by private Sale,

THE following LOTS and MESSUAGES, in the city of Burlington, West New-Jersey, viz.

No. 1. A lot of ground and messuage, situate on the east side of High-street. The house has seven fire places, three rooms on the first floor besides the kitchen, three rooms on the second floor, a large garret, and a good dry cellar. The lot is 37 feet in breadth, and extends 25 perches and 6 feet towards York-street, and lies between the lots of William Smith and Daniel Ellis.

No 2. A lot and messuage on the west side of York-street, in breadth 6 perches and four feet, extending westward 26 perches, containing one acre; bounded on the east by York-street, on the south by Samuel Rogers, on the west by Samuel Bullus, and on the north by ------- Craig, and a lot of John Shrieve. The house pleasantly situated, has three rooms on the first floor, four rooms on the second story, and a kitchen in the cellar.

No. 3. Another lot on York-street, 56 feet one inch and an half, and continues the same breadth westward to a lot belonging to ------- Craig; bounded by York-street on the east, Wilkins's lot on the north, and Shrieve's lot on the south.

Enquire of DANIEL ELLIS, in Burlington, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia. JOSHUA HOWELL.

February 5, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT new two story FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE, 20 feet front by 25 feet deep, situate in South, between Second and Third-streets, two rooms on a floor with fireplaces in each, and a large garret. Also the lot whereon the house stands (which was improved as a garden last summer) 20 feet by 87 feet four inches, with a 12 feet alley at the back of the lot, leading from Third to Barron-street; subject to a ground rent of 20l. per annum. For terms enquire of FRANCIS WRIGLEY, on the premises.

Philadelphia, February 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants Coffee-House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock in the evening, a certain two story Brick Messuage, a two story Brick Kitchen and Lot or Piece of Ground, situate on the west-side of Delaware Second-street continued, in the Northern-Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth on said street 80 feet, and in length or depth on the south line of said lot about 48 feet, and on Cohocksin creek 25 feet, with a gradual decrease from the front on Second-street, to a line of land late of Samuel Wallace, deceased, where it contains in breadth 60 feet; bounded on the north by ground said to have been granted to Thomas Felton, on the west by ground of said Samuel Wallace, deceased, on the north by the several courses of Cohocksin creek, and on the east by Second-street continued as aforesaid; subject to a yearly rent-charge of £. 15 16 8; taken in execution as late the estate of George Keen, and to be sold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, February 6, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the Merchants Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 21st inst. at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following Messuages or Lots of Ground, viz.

No. 1 A certain two story Frame Messuage and Lot of Ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of High-street, in the city of Philadelphia, between Sixth and Seventh-streets from Delaware river, containing in breadth east and west 21 feet 1 inch and a half (measuring from David Elwell's wall) and in length or depth 100 feet; bounded southerly by High (or Market) street, westward and northward with David Elwell's ground, and eastward partly with a certain alley and partly with ground now or late of Sarah Durbrow.

No. 2. Adjoining the above Lot, being 34 feet front on Sixth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, and 93 feet and 10 inches in depth, on which is erected two small Frame Buildings; subject to a yearly rent charge of 68 bushels of wheat, each weighing sixty pounds weight; taken in execution as the property of John Rouse, and to be sold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Easton, Northampton County, February 10, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the house of George Syder, in Upper Milford township, on Monday, the 12th day of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon: Eight several Tracts or parcels of Land, situate in said township, seven of which tracts are lying contiguous to each other, bounded by land of Frederick Martin, George Syder and John Wetzel, containing about 227 acres, whereof there are 62 acres deeded, the other tract, bounded by land of Jacob Deal, Benjamin Myer, and others, containing 24 acres and 93 perches, also deeded, there are in the whole, about 150 acres cleared, whereof about 25 acres is good meadow, the same adjoining the great road leading to Philadelphia; late the property of Daniel Swartz, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by ¶ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Easton, February 10, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 15th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, situate in Mount Bethel township, bounded by land surveyed to Alexander Calbreath, and containing 72 acres deeded, of which about 40 acres are cleared, whereof is about 7 acres of good meadow, with a good dwelling-house, frame barn, &c. thereon; late the property of William Plummer, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by

‡ PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Easton, February 10, 1787.

BY virtue of writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the Court-house, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 20th day of March next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two certain Tracts of Land, one of them situate at Blooming Grove, adjoining vacant land, and land of Samuel Seely, containing about 900 acres, whereof about 30 acres are cleared; late the property of Jonas Seely, Esq; and the other Tract situate in Lower Smithfield township, bounded by land of William Jaynes, and vacant land, containing about 145 acres; late the property of John Seely, seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by † PETER EALER, Sheriff.

WAS committed to gaol on suspicion of being a runaway, on the 26th of January inst. a Negro Man, who calls himself Shedrick, 22 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, he says he is the property of Patrick Glascow, in the state of Georgia. His master, if any he has, is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold for his fees in five weeks from the date hereof.

AARON MUSGRAVE, Gaoler.

West Chester, Chester county, January 27th, 1787. ¶

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 3d day of March next, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia,

THAT valuable Plantation, situate in the township of Passyunk, containing about 150 acres of arable land, and about 8 acres of embanked marsh meadow; there is on the farm a good two story brick house, a large wooden building for a kitchen and lodging rooms, a barn and stables, apple orchard, and a small spring-house over a constant spring near the house, garden, &c. about 4 miles from the city, on the river Schuykill, about half a mile below George Gray, Esquire's ferry, and adjoining Samuel Roads, deceased, country seat and others; late the estate of Andrew Rambow, deceased. ¶

To be LET *for one Year, or Longer,*

And may be entered on the first day of April next,

A LARGE and convenient STORE ROOM, in a stone messuage, situate in the town of Lebanon, in Dauphin county, adjoining to the center of the said town, with a good cellar under the same, and also a Store-house adjoining to the said messuage; the store-room fronts on the two principal streets in the said town, which lies in an opulent part of the country, on the great road leading from Reading to Harrisburg. The premises have been occupied for three years past by storekeepers, and was leased for £ 42 10 per annum. For terms, and further particulars, apply to Mr. FRANCIS GURNEY, merchant, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, at Lebanon aforesaid.

Feb. 1, 1787. ELIZABETH PATTON.

Montgomery county, February 5, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, the 23d day of this instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Messuage and one Moiety or half part of a Grist-mill and four contiguous Tracts of Land, containing in the whole 151 acres, or thereabouts; the house is now occupied as a public house, situate in New-Hanover township, bounded by lands of Henry Derringer, David Jones and the German Tract; late the estate of Benedict Neidlinger, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 5, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, the 24th of this instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two Messuages and three contiguous Tracts, containing in the whole 120 acres, or thereabouts, situate in Limerick township, bounded by lands of George Campbell, Esq; and others; late the estate of Samuel Stetler, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, February 5, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 26th of this instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract of Land, containing 50 acres or thereabouts, situate in Whitemarsh township, bounded by lands of Joseph Potts and Jacob Jones, and others; late the estate of Amie Jones, deceased, but taken in execution, and to be sold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 23d day of February inst. at 12 o'clock on said day, at the house of Samuel Levis, in the township of Kennet, a Messuage, Plantation and tract of Land, situate in the township aforesaid, containing 150 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Joseph Walters, John Lamborn, Caleb Pierce and others. Also at same time and place will be sold, household and kitchen furniture, stock, implements of husbandry, hay, &c. &c. Seized, taken in execution as the estate of said Levis, and to be sold, by

West Chester, Chester county, February 1st, 1787. EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff. ¶

Bucks county, February 5, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at public Vendue, on Monday, the 26th of this instant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Adam Kerr, inn-keeper, in Warwick township, a certain Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in Warwick township aforesaid; bounded by lands of John Jamison, William Heston, William Scott, and others, containing about 50 acres, be the same more or less; it being in a good stand for a tradesman, or other public business, the old York road running through the premises; thereon are tolerable good buildings and improvements. Taken in execution as the property of Samuel Blacker, deceased, and to be sold by † WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, February 5, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at the house of Joseph Thomas, inn-keeper, in Hilltown township, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a certain Messuage, Plantation, and Tract of land, containing 100 acres more or less; situate in Hilltown aforesaid; bounded by lands of Jacob Hendricks, Henry Price, John Benner, and others; with tolerable good buildings and improvements. Taken in execution as the property of Johannes Shlotter, and to be sold by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Bucks county, February 5, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, on Saturday, the 3d day of March next, at the house of David Forst, inn-keeper, in Solebury township, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two Tracts of Land, situate in Solebury aforesaid; the first containing about 27½ acres; bounded by land of Hezekiah Boy, lands late of Jacob Dean, and others; the second containing about 25 acres, bounded by lands of Samuel Wilson, Benjamin Canby, and others, late the property of Enoch Betts. Taken in execution, and to be sold by

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH DOTTWILER, late of Upper-Dublin township, Montgomery county, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having any demands to bring in their accounts, proved, that they may be settled, by

January 11, 1787. † JACOB REIFF, ELIZABETH DOTTWILER, } Execut.

TO BE SOLD,

NINETY acres of land, in Warminster township, Bucks county, joining the strait road, near the old York road, and very pleasantly situated. On the premises is a new house, with two rooms below and fire-places, and a cellar, a well of good water at the door, a barn, and other convenient buildings, about 20 acres of woodland, six acres of meadow, and a peach and apple orchard of the best grafted fruit; the upland is good for ploughing, and the whole under good fence. The purchaser may have possession the first day of Fourth Month next. For terms, apply to ELIJAH WALTON, living on the premises.

29th First Month, 1787. ¶

For SALE at public Auction,

THAT noted and well accustomed Inn, the sign of the COMPASS, in Darby, lately occupied by Henry Hayes, deceased. The house is large and convenient, having lately been repaired and improved, has a well of excellent water in the kitchen, with a pump in it, and the cellars are paved with brick compleat; there are good stables, chair-houses and sheds, with a large garden, and convenient yard, suitable for the business.

Also a Lot on High-street, opposite to the above, whereon is a good barn, stables and cow-sheds, with some apple and other fruit trees; together with a lot adjoining, upwards of 5 acres, very highly manured, about one third in orchard of grafted fruit, five or six years planted.

Likewise 20 acres of excellent land, in very good order, about a quarter of a mile distant, great part of which is watered meadow, and conveniently divided in lots, with some fruit trees thereon.

The sale to begin at two o'clock, on Fifth-day, the 15th of March next, upon the premises, where conditions will be made known, &c.

N. B. All those who have any demands against the estate of HENRY HAYES, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to pay the same, to †

Darby, Feb. 5, 1787. HUGH LLOYD, Administrator.

To be Sold by public Vendue,

ON TUESDAY, the sixth day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the sign of the Red Lyon, in the townwip of West-Nantmill, in the county of Chester, (near the premises) a valuable Plantation, in said township, lying on the Paxton road, containing 160 acres and the usual allowance, bounded by lands of Edward Shippen, Esquire, Peter Hunter, Samuel Logan, and other lands late of Francis Gardner, deceased; the buildings are convenient, the land fertile, having a sufficient quantity of meadow and woodland, and is esteemed a remarkable good farm. Possession will be given to the purchaser on the first day of April next. A good title will be made agreeable to law; the said plantation having been attached as the property of John Gardner, Esquire, late Sheriff, by order of the court of Common Pleas, and to be sold for the benefit of his creditors, by the subscribers, auditors appointed by said court. The conditions will be made known, which will be easy to the purchaser, at the time and place of sale, by ‡

Jan. 1, 1787. PERSIFOR FRAZER, JOHN CROSBY, jun. BENJAMIN BRANNAN, } Auditors.

N. B. The above plantation was advertised to be sold on the 21st of December last, but the badness of the roads, and the severity of the weather, occasioned the putting off the sale at that time.

ON SATURDAY, the 24th of February next, at 12 o'clock, at the Old Coffee-House, will be sold at Public Vendue, a Lot of Ground in Pottstown, 60 feet front and 300 feet deep, on which is erected a two story Frame House, 20 feet front and 40 feet deep, two rooms on the first floor and three on the second, with a good cellar under the whole, a kitchen 20 by 16 feet, between which and the dwelling is a piazza of 10 feet, and back of the kitchen a smoke house; there are also on the said lot a good store, 20 by 40 feet, with a cellar under the same, and a stable about 35 by 20 feet.

At the same time and place will be sold, one undivided fourth part of the following tracts of Land:

One tract, containing 219 acres and 92 perches and allowance, situate on the river Schuylkill, over the Blue Mountain.

One tract containing 313 3-4 acres, on the fork of the west branch of Schuylkill.

One tract, adjoining the first described tract, containing 328 acres and 123 perches, and allowance.

One tract, situate on a branch of Schuylkill, called Mill-creek, containing 210 acres, and allowance.

One tract, adjoining the last described tract, on Mill-creek, containing 283 acres, and allowance.

One other tract on Mill-creek, containing 321 acres and 8 perches, and allowance.

One tract on Schuylkill, containing 220 acres, and allowance.

One tract, on a small branch of Schuylkill, containing 200 acres, and allowance.

One tract, on Norwegian-creek, a branch of Schuylkill, containing 337 acres and 131 perches, and allowance.

One tract, situate partly on the east and partly on the west side of Schuylkill, containing 200 acres, and allowance.

On the above lands were lately erected a commodious dwelling-house, and two new saw mills under one roof, drove by Schuylkill.

The great quantity of excellent timber, the many conveniencies for erecting saw mills on Schuylkill, Mill-creek and Norwegian, and the ease with which boards are rafted down the river to Philadelphia, render them very valuable.

ARTHUR St. CLAIR. & Co. Auctioneers.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon immediately,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Providence township, Montgomery county, about 24 miles from Philadelphia, and 6 from the town of Norris, containing 250 acres, with an extensive front on the river Schuylkill, and the privilege of a good shad fishery. The soil is good, and the plantation accommodated with a large quantity of excellent meadow, and about 90 acres of woodland; the fields are well supplied with water, by springs rising in or running through them. There are on the premises a large well finished stone dwelling-house, a stone kitchen and spring-house adjoining, over a never failing spring of water, near the dwelling-house, and a good orchard, consisting of a variety of fruit.

This farm, in its present state, is very valuable, and capable of great improvements. For terms, apply to ISAAC MASSEY or ISAAC JACOBS, both of Chester county, or to ISRAEL JACOBS, living near the premises, who will shew the same.

N. B. The purchaser, on paying one third of the purchase money down, may have several years allowed for payment of the remainder. ¶

Second Month 5th, 1787.

N. B. To be LET by ISAAC JACOBS, A Tan-yard, with conveniencies to accommodate a small family, situate near the Lancaster road, 29 miles from Philadelphia. There are now in the yard about 200 hides, and twelve dozen calf-skins, which he proposes to sell at a price equivalent to the state they are in.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES STURGEON, heretofore of the city of Philadelphia, hatter, but late of New-Holland, in the county of Lancaster, shopkeeper, deceased, are desired to make payment of their several debts to the subscriber, or to George Sturgeon, of the said city, hatter, who is authorised to receive the same; and those who have any demands against the said estate, are also desired to exhibit their accounts, properly attested, in order for settlement. NICHOLAS DILWORTH, Administrator.

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